



F I L E D

Feb 27 2026

THE BOARD OF DISCIPLINARY APPEALS
Appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas

No. 71984

The Board of Disciplinary Appeals

CARL W. GORDON,

Appellant

v.

COMMISSION FOR LAWYER DISCIPLINE,

Appellee

APPEAL FROM THE EVIDENTIARY PANEL 4-6
OF THE STATE BAR DISTRICT NO. 4 GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE
CAUSE No. 2023-06618

BRIEF OF APPELLANT

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***ORAL ARGUMENT NOT REQUESTED**

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RECORD REFERENCES

- 1.) References to the Clerk's Record are in the form "**CR [Page#].**"
- 2.) References to the Supplemental Clerk's Record are in the form "**CR1 [Page#].**"
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- 4.) References to Petitioner's Exhibits that appear in the reporter's record are in the form of "**Petitioner's Exhibit [Exhibit#].**"
- 5.) References to Respondent's Exhibits that appear in the reporter's record are in the form of "**Respondent's Exhibit [Exhibit#].**"

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STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

Pursuant to Texas Rule of Disciplinary Procedure 2.23, the Board of Disciplinary Appeals has jurisdiction to hear this appeal.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Nature of the Case and Parties This is a lawyer disciplinary action that centers around Gordon's representation of Wilma in her post-divorce lawsuits against her ex-husband David and his former employer Quantlab. The CFLD brought a disciplinary action against Gordon on the basis that Gordon's post-divorce litigation involving fraud and post-divorce division of property against David and Quantlab violated disciplinary rules 3.01 and 3.02 because the lawsuits were frivolous.

Evidentiary Panel: Evidentiary Panel 4-6 of the State Bar District No. 4 Grievance Committee.

Panel Disposition: The evidentiary panel signed a judgment of partially probated suspension against Gordon, denied Gordon's motion for new trial, and denied Gordon's motion to stay. The panel entered judgment with the knowledge that an appeal is currently pending in the Fourteenth Court of Appeals under Case No. 14-25-00865-CV to determine the discovery issues and viability of Wilma's claims against David and Quantlab. (App. A)(App. B)(App. C)(App. D).

ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

- ***Point of Error #1***
- Did the evidentiary panel error in entering the Judgment of Partially Probated Suspension and error in denying Gordon's Motion for New Trial?
- ***Point of Error #2***
- Did the evidentiary panel error in denying Gordon's Motion to Stay?

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Proceedings

1. On Aug. 20, 2025, the Commission for Lawyer Discipline (the “CFLD”) filed its Second Amended Evidentiary Petition alleging misconduct against Attorney Carl W. Gordon (“Gordon”). (CR 171).

2. On Sept. 9, 2025, Gordon filed Respondent’s Response to Petitioner’s Second Amended Evidentiary Petition. (CR 191).

3. On Oct. 8, 2025, an evidentiary hearing was held to determine if Gordon was in violation of the disciplinary rules.¹ (RR 1 - 111) (Petitioner’s Exhibits No. 1 – 55)(Respondent’s Exhibits No. 1 – 14).

4. On Oct. 15, 2025, the evidentiary panel signed a judgment of partially probated suspension against Gordon by finding him in violation of the disciplinary rules. (CR 800).

5. On Oct. 17, 2025, Gordon filed his Notice of Appeal. (CR 820).

6. On Oct. 20, 2025, Gordon filed his Motion for New Trial. (CR 835).

7. On Oct. 22, 2025, the CFLD filed its opposition to Gordon’s Motion for New Trial. (CR 923).

8. On Oct. 28, 2025, Gordon filed his Motion to Stay. (CR 928).

¹ The panel and the parties stipulated that pursuant to TRDP 17.06 that “any finding of misconduct will have to be as to conduct that happens within the statute of limitations.” (RR 15-17). Mr. Wolf filed the grievance on Sept. 27, 2023. (CR 613).

9. On Oct. 30, 2025, the CFLD filed its opposition to Gordon's Motion to Stay. (CR 1043).

10. On Nov. 10, 2025, the panel signed orders denying Gordon's Motion for New Trial and his Motion to Stay. (CR 1063)(CR 1065).

11. On Nov. 19, 2025, Gordon filed his Amended Notice of Appeal. (CR 1079).

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

1. The CFLD argues that Gordon committed professional misconduct in violation of Rules 3.01 and 3.02 because Gordon filed frivolous post-divorce lawsuits in which Gordon represented Wilma against her ex-husband David and his former employer Quantlab.

2. The basis of the post-divorce lawsuits were that Gordon and Wilma alleged that Wilma did not receive her fair share of the community estate because David and Quantlab engaged in fraud and denied her access to the financial information necessary to value the estate.

3. The CFLD argues that the post-divorce lawsuits are frivolous because the financial information Wilma seeks, including certain *in camera* documents, have been adjudicated as not relevant.

4. It is Gordon's position that the *in camera* documents are relevant and that certain orders and judgments that the CFLD materially relies upon to prove misconduct are void because the *in camera* discovery orders were entered when the trial court did not have plenary power in Cause No. 48170.

5. Furthermore, the orders and judgments the CFLD relies upon to prove misconduct are derived from the enforcement of void orders and judgments entered in Cause No. 48170.

6. Therefore, the evidentiary panel erred in finding misconduct because the panel's judgment relies upon enforcing against Gordon void orders and judgments entered in Cause No. 48170.

7. Lastly, the panel erred by denying Gordon's motion to stay because Gordon provided sufficient evidence to prove that his practice of law while this appeal is pending would not pose a continuing threat to the welfare of his clients or the public.

ARGUMENT AND AUTHORITIES

Point of Error #1

- **Did the evidentiary panel error in entering the Judgment of Partially Probated Suspension and error in denying Gordon’s Motion for New Trial?**

Introduction

1. This is an appeal from a judgment of partially probated suspension entered by the evidentiary panel on Oct. 15, 2025 (the “Judgment”). (CR 800).

2. Evidentiary Panel 4-6 (the “Panel”) entered the Judgment finding Gordon in violation of the following Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct:

Rule 3.01 Meritorious Claims and Contentions

A lawyer shall not bring or defend a proceeding, or assert or controvert an issue therein, unless the Lawyer reasonably believes that there is a basis for doing so that is not frivolous; and

Rule 3.02 Minimizing the Burdens and Delays of Litigation

In the course of litigation, a lawyer shall not take a position that unreasonably increases the costs or other burdens of the case or that unreasonably delays resolution of the matter.²

3. The basis of the Judgment centers on Gordon’s representation of his client Wilma Reynolds (“Wilma”) in various post-divorce lawsuits against her ex-husband David Reynolds (“David”) and David’s former employer Quantlab Financial, LLC (“Quantlab”). (CR 171).

² TEX. DISCIPLINARY R. PROF. CONDUCT 3.01 & 3.02.

4. To prove misconduct the Commission for Lawyer Discipline (the “CFLD” or “Appellee”) relies upon orders, judgments and appellate opinions stemming from trial court cases identified as Cause No. 48170 in Brazoria County, Cause No. 2017-83411 in Harris County, and Cause No. 134266-F in Brazoria County. (Petitioner’s Exhibits 1-55).

5. Gordon’s position is that he has not committed misconduct by continuing to litigate the discoverability of certain *in camera* financial information relating to Wilma and David’s marital estate.

6. The CFLD argues Gordon’s conduct violates the disciplinary rules because the trial court in Cause No. 48170 conducted an *in camera* review on Dec. 7, 2011 of the financial information Gordon and Wilma are seeking in discovery and determined that the *in camera* documents contain no relevant information. (Petitioner’s Exhibit 1).

7. The discoverability of the *in camera* documents that are at issue are: **(1)** David Reynolds’ Limited Partnership Agreement for Quantlab Trading Partners US, LP **(2)** Written Agreement Between Quantlab Trading Partner US, LP and Quantlab Trading Partners, LP, and **(3)** 2009 & 2010 Audited Financial Statements for Quantlab Trading Partners US, LP and Quantlab Trading Partners, LP (collectively, the “*in camera* documents”). (Petitioner’s Exhibit 1)(Respondent’s Exhibit 1).

8. It is Gordon's position that the Dec. 7, 2011 *in camera* discovery orders entered in Cause No. 48170 are void because the *in camera* orders were entered after the trial court's plenary power expired and therefore cannot serve as probative evidence to support a finding of misconduct. (CR 191)(CR 835).

Standard of Review

9. The evidentiary panel's legal determinations are reviewed under a *de novo* standard.³

10. BODA reviews the evidence supporting the findings of fact leading to the conclusion that an attorney committed professional misconduct under a substantial evidence standard.⁴

11. BODA must affirm a judgment "if it may be upheld on any basis that has **support in the evidence** under any theory of law applicable to the case."⁵

12. A reviewing court will reverse a trial court for an erroneous evidentiary ruling if the error probably caused the rendition of an improper judgment.⁶

³ *Comm'n for Lawyer Discipline v. Schaefer*, 364 S.W.3d 831, 835 (Tex. 2012).

⁴ Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 81.072(b)(7); Tex. R. Disciplinary P. 2.24.

⁵ *Vickery v. Comm'n for Lawyer Discipline*, 5 S.W.3d 241, 252 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1999, pet. denied)(emphasis added).

⁶ *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Johnson*, 106 S.W.3d 718, 723 (Tex. 2003).

13. In a non-jury case, no objection is necessary to appeal based on the legal or factual sufficiency of the evidence.⁷

14. A complaint about the legal or factual sufficiency of the evidence may be made for the first time on appeal.⁸

15. Denial of a motion for new trial is reviewed for an abuse of discretion.⁹

16. The evidence that Gordon complains of herein is the same evidence presented to the Panel at both the evidentiary hearing and at the motion for new trial hearing.

17. For this reason, Gordon has combined his first point of error to simultaneously complain of Petitioner's evidence that was improperly considered by the Panel as probative at the evidentiary hearing and again improperly considered by the Panel when deciding the Motion for New Trial.

⁷ See *Office of the Atty. Gen. v. Burton*, 369 S.W.3d 173, 175 (Tex. 2012).

⁸ Tex. R. App. P. 33.1(d).

⁹ *Waffle House, Inc. v. Williams*, 313 S.W.3d 796, 813 (Tex. 2010).

The Panel Improperly Relies on Void Evidence to Find Misconduct

18. The Panel entered the Judgment against Gordon after admitting into evidence and considering Petitioner's Exhibits Nos. 1-55, Respondent's Exhibits Nos. 1-6 & 10-14, and the testimony of Fran Shuman whom is Quantlab's in-house counsel.¹⁰

19. Many of the exhibits that the CFLD relies upon to prove misconduct where either evidence of voids orders and/or evidence derived from directly or indirectly the enforcement of the void orders.

20. Gordon made the Panel aware at the evidentiary hearing that the CFLD was relying on void orders to prove misconduct when he stated:

Gordon: So I just want to make sure that you're clear or that we're clear and the Panel is clear that the law of the case now is that the trial court's [plenary] power expired on June 17, 2009, in Cause No. 48170?

Ms. Shuman: If that's a question to me, I disagree with that analysis.

Gordon: It's our position that that order of Judge Hufstetler entered for *in-camera* inspection is therefore void because he had no plenary power to enter that order on December 7, 2011. Do you understand that?

Ms. Shuman: I don't understand how you can legally make that position. But yes, I understand that that's what you're saying. (RR 95:4-19).

¹⁰ The purpose of Ms. Shuman's testimony was to give context and explanation, from Quantlab's perspective, to the exhibits admitted into evidence at the evidentiary hearing.

21. After the Judgment was entered, Gordon filed his Motion for New Trial to alert the Panel again that its Judgment improperly relies on void orders to support the findings of misconduct.¹¹ (CR 835).

22. The foundation and underlying basis of the CFLD's complaint of misconduct depends on the validity of the post-divorce *in camera* discovery orders entered in Cause No. 48170.¹² (CR 179).

23. The CFLD introduced into evidence Petitioner's Exhibit 1 which is an appellate opinion issued in Case No. 14-11-01097-CV arising out of trial court Cause No. 48170 that states:

“[d]uring the course of this discovery dispute, David's QTP Limited Partnership Agreement, QTP financial statements, and other documents related to his interest in QTP were produced for *in camera* inspection. On **August 24, 2011**, the trial court made an oral ruling that the QTP agreement did not contain any relevant information necessary to determine David's interest, income, or bonuses. The trial court made a ruling by a **November 17, 2011**, letter that the documents contained ‘no relevant information.’ Wilma requested that the trial court enter a formal ruling on the relevancy of the *in camera* documents, and on **December 7, 2011**, the trial court signed an order stating that the *in camera* documents contain no relevant information.” (Petitioner's Exhibit 1).¹³

¹¹ Gordon's Motion for New Trial states, in part, the following: “Respondent objects to Petitioner's reliance on void orders as a basis to prove misconduct. Respondent requests that this panel disregard Petitioner's evidence that relies on void orders entered in Cause No. 48170 because void orders hold no probative value. This panel should also disregard Petitioner's evidence that is derived from void orders and only consider credible evidence that is not tainted by the void orders entered in Cause No. 48170.” (CR 835).

¹² Petitioner's Second Amended Evidentiary Petition states: “[o]n or about December 7, 2011, during a modification proceeding brought by Wilma, the trial court denied discovery of certain financial documents regarding David's interest in Quantlab Trading Partners (hereinafter referred to as ‘the *in camera* documents’) finding that they contained no relevant information and were duplicative. Respondent continued to assert the issue of the *in camera* documents despite multiple rulings against his motions.”

¹³ Petitioner's Exhibit 2; Case No. 14-12-00440-CV on appeal from Cause No. 48170 is a post-divorce modification of child support suit arising out of Cause No. 48170 and the opinion states: “[b]ecause our denial of the mother's mandamus petition [**in Case No. 14-11-01097-CV**] did not comment on the merits, **it is not the law of the case** and does not bind us. For purposes of our analysis, we will assume, without deciding, that the trial court erred by denying the request and that the documents would demonstrate a significant increase in the father's interest in the [Quantlab] company. The documents the mother wished to discover are not in the appellate record, and a motions panel of this Court denied the mother's request that the documents be sealed and transferred to us for review.” (emphasis added).

24. The appellate opinions issued under Case No. 14-23-00829-CV and Case No. 14-25-00043-CV were admitted into evidence as Respondent's Exhibit 2, and those opinions hold that the "law of the case" is that the trial court's plenary power in Cause No. 48170 expired on **June 17, 2009**.¹⁴ (Respondent's Exhibit 2).

25. Furthermore, appellate opinions Case No. 14-23-00829-CV and Case No. 14-25-00043-CV stand for the proposition of law that orders entered by the trial court in Cause No. 48170 after June 17, 2009 are void.¹⁵

26. Judicial action taken after the trial court's plenary power has expired is a nullity and void.¹⁶

27. Therefore, the trial court's *in camera* discovery orders entered in Cause No. 48170 on August 24, 2011, November 17, 2011, and December 7, 2011 are all void because the trial court did not have plenary power in Cause No. 48170 after June 17, 2009 to enter the *in camera* discovery orders. (Petitioner's Exhibit 1)(Respondent's Exhibits 1 & 2).

¹⁴ See *Reynolds v. Quantlab Trading Partners US, LP*, No. 14-23-00829-CV (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] Oct. 31, 2025); See *Reynolds v. Quantlab Trading Partners US, LP*, No. 14-25-00043-CV (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] April 29, 2025).

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *State ex Rel. Latty v. Owens*, 907 S.W.2d 484, 486 (Tex. 1995); see *Cafiero v. Commission for Lawyer Discipline, Bd. of Disciplinary Appeals* Case No. 37811 at p. 12-13 (Mar. 23, 2007)(stating "the law is clear that an order or judgment rendered by a court without capacity to act is void").

28. Gordon made the CFLD, Quantlab, and the Panel aware that the “law of the case” confirms that the *in camera* orders entered in Cause No. 48170 were entered outside the trial court’s plenary power when Quantlab’s attorney testified as follows:

Gordon: In Case Number 14-25-00043-CV, that’s part of Exhibit No. 2, it states that it is the law of the case that June 17, 2009, is the date that the trial court’s plenary power expired in Cause Number 48170. Did you see that opinion?

Ms. Shuman: Can you tell me what page that’s on, please?

Gordon: The 2025 opinion on Page No. 3, starting with paragraph “according.” It states: According to the law of the case doctrine, we are bound by our prior determination that the trial court’s power expired on June 17, 2009. And that is referring to trial court Cause Number 48170, correct?

Ms. Shuman: Yeah, the divorce case. Yes.

Gordon: So you would agree with me that Judge Hufstetler’s order on December 7, 2011, was entered after June 17th, 2009; is that correct?

Ms. Shuman: I definitely agree with you on that. Yes, sir.

Gordon: And again, Judge Hufstetler’s December 7, 2011, order bears the Cause Number 48170, correct?

Ms. Shuman: Okay. Yes. (RR 66-67).

29. This testimony along with Respondent’s Exhibit 2 and Petitioner’s Exhibit 1 conclusively establishes that the *in camera* orders were entered by the trial court in Cause No. 4810 after the trial court’s plenary power expired.

30. As a result, the Panel erred in considering the void *in camera* discovery orders as probative evidence to support a finding of misconduct.¹⁷

31. Petitioner's Exhibit 3 is an appellate opinion issued in Case No. 14-15-00990-CV decided out of an appeal from Cause No. 48170. (Petitioner's Exhibit 3).

32. Petitioner's Exhibit 3 is a post-divorce division of property suit that was in filed in 2015 in Cause No. 48170. (Petitioner's Exhibit 3).

33. In the 2015 suit, Wilma sought discovery of the *in camera* documents but her discovery requests were denied by the trial court based on the trial court enforcing and relying upon the discovery orders from the Dec. 7, 2011 *in camera* inspection.¹⁸ (Petitioner's Exhibit 3).

34. Because the 2015 post-divorce division of property suit was filed in Cause No. 48170 after the trial court's plenary power expired on June 17, 2009, then all discovery orders and the judgment entered in that post-divorce division suit are void.¹⁹

¹⁷ See *Cafiero v. Commission for Lawyer Discipline, Bd. of Disciplinary Appeals* Case No. 37811 at p. 12-13 (Mar. 23, 2007)(stating "the law is clear that an order or judgment rendered by a court without capacity to act is void").

¹⁸ Petitioner's Exhibit 3 at p. 7 stating "[t]he same conclusion applies to Wilma's renewed effort to obtain access to the *in camera* documents that had been previously produced and reviewed by the trial court."

¹⁹ See *In re Bokeloh*, 21 S.W.3d 784, 793 (Tex. App.--Houston [14th Dist.] 2000, orig. proceeding) (a void order is entirely null within itself; it is not susceptible to ratification or confirmation, and its nullity cannot be waived).

35. For this reason, the Panel erred in considering Petitioner's Exhibit 3 as probative evidence against Gordon to support its findings of misconduct.

36. Petitioner's Exhibit 4 is an appellate opinion issued in Case No. 14-21-00087-CV decided out of an appeal from Cause No. 2017-83411. (Petitioner's Exhibit 4).

37. Cause No. 2017-83411 is a personal injury suit brought by Gordon and Wilma against David and Quantlab asserting claims for "fraud, negligent misrepresentation, conversion, damages under the Theft Liability Act, money had and received, and conspiracy for acts and omissions related to the trial in which Wilma and David's marital property was divided."²⁰ (Petitioner's Exhibit 4).

38. In Case No. 14-21-00087-CV on appeal from Cause No. 2017-83411, the judgment denying Wilma's claims was based on the Harris County trial court enforcing the void discovery orders entered in Cause No. 48170. (Petitioner's Exhibit 4).

39. Specifically, the Case No. 14-21-00087-CV opinion states in deciding the appeal from Cause No. 2017-83411 that:

²⁰ In Cause No. 2017-83411, Wilma did not assert a claim for post-divorce division of property.

“[a]fter the divorce decree was signed in 2009, financial information relating to the estate’s QTP bonuses was produced *in camera* to Judge Hufstetler for inspection, specifically: (1) David Reynolds’ (unredacted) Limited Partnership Agreement for Quantlab Trading Partners US, LP, (2) Written Agreement between Quantlab Trading Partners US, LP and Quantlab Trading Partners, LP, and (3) the 2009 and 2010 Audited Financial Statements for Quantlab Trading Partners US, LP and Quantlab Trading Partners, LP. Judge Hufstetler ruled that these documents contained ‘no relevant’ information relating to David’s QTP interest, income, or bonuses” [Case No. 14-11-01097-CV];

“[t]hroughout the history of this case, the trial court has repeatedly denied Wilma’s requests to compel discovery and we have previously concluded that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying her various motions to compel discovery. *See Reynolds*, 2017 WL 1366680, at *2 [Case No. 14-15-00990-CV]”;

“*In re Reynolds*, 14-11-01097-CV, on this record, Wilma has not established that the trial court abused its discretion on its December 7, 2011 order denying discovery of the QTP documents described therein” [Case No. 14-11-01097-CV]; and

“[s]tated differently, this court has affirmed on multiple occasions that the trial court did not err in denying Wilma’s motions to compel based on the trial court’s findings that the documents sought were duplicative and irrelevant.” (Petitioner’s Exhibit 4).

40. Case No. 14-21-00087-CV on appeal from Cause No. 2017-83411 repeatedly relies heavily upon void orders entered in Cause No. 48170 to justify the denial of Wilma’s personal injury claims and the denial of her discovery requests related to the *in camera* documents.

41. Petitioner's Exhibit 4 is therefore severely tainted as credible evidence to support a finding for misconduct because the Cause No. 48170 orders it relies upon are void and as a result the Panel improperly relies upon Petitioner's Exhibit 4 to support its findings for misconduct.²¹

42. The Board should disregard Petitioner's Exhibits 1 – 55 because Petitioner's exhibits either (1) improperly rely upon void orders entered in Cause No. 48170 to prove misconduct, or (2) the exhibits are severely tainted because the exhibits are a by-product of directly or indirectly enforcing the void orders and judgments entered in Cause No. 48170.²²

43. For example, the CFLD improperly repeatedly relies upon documents filed after June 17, 2009 in Cause No. 48170 to prove misconduct.²³

44. Any document, other than a motion to enforce or clarify, filed after the expiration of the trial court's plenary jurisdiction, would be a nullity as a suit ends when the trial court's plenary power over the proceeding ends.²⁴

²¹ See *In re Bokeloh*, 21 S.W.3d 784, 793 (Tex. App.--Houston [14th Dist.] 2000, orig. proceeding) (a void order is entirely null within itself; it is not susceptible to ratification or confirmation, and its nullity cannot be waived).

²² See *Cafiero v. Commission for Lawyer Discipline, Bd. of Disciplinary Appeals* Case No. 37811 at p. 13 (Mar. 23, 2007)(stating that a party has a right to not comply with void orders and judgments).

²³ See Petitioner's Exhibits 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, & 48.

²⁴ *Malone v. Hampton*, 182 S.W.3d 465, 470 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2006, no pet.).

45. Therefore, the exhibits the CFLD relies upon that were filed in Cause No. 48170 after June 17, 2009 are a nullity and the Panel erred by not disregarding this evidence as credible evidence to prove misconduct.

46. The remainder of the CFLD's complaint of misconduct involves allegations of Gordon's misconduct in the Harris County post-judgment collection and contempt proceedings. (CR 171).

47. The CFLD relies upon Petitioner's Exhibits 5 – 37 to prove misconduct relating to Gordon's actions in Cause No. 2017-83411. (Petitioner's Exhibit 5 - 37).

48. Petitioner's Exhibits 5 – 37 is evidence of Gordon's alleged misconduct that was available to Quantlab prior to the Tex. Gov't Code § 21.002(d) contempt trial and that same evidence was at issue at the contempt trial. (Respondent's Exhibit 6).

49. The Harris County trial court conducted a Tex. Gov't Code § 21.002(d) contempt trial in Cause No. 2017-83411 to determine Gordon's guilt or innocence of Quantlab's allegations of misconduct relating to the charges of contempt. (Respondent's Exhibit 6).

50. The § 21.002(d) trial was conducted on June 17, 2025 and the trial court found that Gordon was "innocent" of all allegations of misconduct relating to the contempt charges brought by Quantlab. (Respondent's Exhibit 6).

51. Therefore, it is not simply that the trial court declined to hold Gordon in contempt but instead found Gordon “innocent” of Quantlab’s allegations of misconduct relating to the contempt charges against Gordon after a § 21.002(d) trial on the merits. (Respondent’s Exhibit 6).

52. Accordingly, the Panel erred in considering Gordon’s post-judgment actions in Cause No. 2017-83411 as a basis for credible evidence to support a finding of misconduct because those same actions the trial court found were “innocent” under § 21.002(d). (Respondent’s Exhibit 6).

53. The CFLD next argues that Gordon and Wilma improperly brought their current post-divorce division suit under Cause No. 13466-F because this suit is “nearly identical to the petition Respondent filed in Harris County.” (CR 171).

54. The CFLD mischaracterizes the lawsuits because the Harris County suit under 2017-83411 is a personal injury suit and not a statutory suit filed pursuant to the family code.

55. Whereas the Brazoria County suit under 13466-F is a statutory lawsuit brought pursuant to Tex. Fam. Code § 9.201 and § 9.203 to divide post-divorce community property. (Petitioner’s Exhibits 5 & 49).

56. Therefore, the Harris County suit and the Brazoria County suit filed under 13466-F are materially different suits.

57. Furthermore, Cause No. 13466-F represents the first time that the trial court has had **(1)** plenary power, **(2)** Wilma has a pending claim for post-divorce division of property and **(3)** the trial court clerk has access to the *in camera* documents. (Respondent's Exhibits 4 & 12).

58. The discoverability of the *in camera* documents remains an unresolved issue in Cause No. 13466-F because the 14th Court of Appeals is currently deciding the issue on appeal in Case No. 14-25-00865-CV. (Respondent's Exhibits 4 & 14).

59. Accordingly, the Panel erred in finding misconduct as a result of Gordon's conduct in Cause No. 13466-F because the issue of the discoverability of the *in camera* documents and the merits of Wilma's § 9.201 claims remains undecided by the court of appeals in Case No. 14-25-00865-CV. (Respondent's Exhibits 4 & 14).

60. The underlying support and basis for the findings of misconduct is that the *in camera* discovery orders entered on August 24, 2011, November 17, 2011, and December 7, 2011 in Cause No. 48170 are valid.

61. However, the "law of the case" is that the trial court's plenary power in Cause No. 48170 expired on June 17, 2009 thereby making any orders, including the *in camera* discovery orders, entered in Cause No. 48170 after that date void.²⁵

²⁵ See *Reynolds v. Quantlab Trading Partners US, LP*, No. 14-25-00043-CV at p. 3, (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] April 29, 2025)(according to the law of the case doctrine the parties and courts are bound by

62. The “law of the case” was decided in Case No. 14-23-00829-CV on Oct. 31, 2024 and again in Case No. 14-25-00043-CV on April 29, 2025 and therefore all orders and judgments entered in the case from June 18, 2009 – present must be reanalyzed with the application and understanding that the trial court’s plenary power in Cause No. 48170 expired on June 17, 2009.²⁶

63. For this reason, Gordon challenges the legal and factually sufficiency of the evidence the Panel relies on that has yet to be scrutinized by the “law of the case” that was established on Oct. 31, 2024 and April 29, 2025 because the evidence relied upon by the Panel to find misconduct is either void or the evidence is tainted because the evidence is further enforcement of the void orders.²⁷

64. Furthermore, a trial court or evidentiary panel that enforces void orders abuses its discretion.²⁸

the court of appeals’ determination that the trial court’s plenary power in Cause No. 48170 expired on June 17, 2009); *see also Hudson v. Wakefield*, 711 S.W.2d 628, 630 (Tex. 1986)(stating “the ‘law of the case’ doctrine is defined as that principle under which questions of law decided on appeal to a court of last resort will govern the case throughout its subsequent stages”).

²⁶ *See Reynolds v. Quantlab Trading Partners US, LP*, No. 14-25-00043-CV at p. 2, (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] April 29, 2025)(stating “[a]s of the date of this opinion, there has been 24 appeals or petitions for writ of mandamus in connection with the underlying cause number [48170]. Additionally, there has been 11 appeals or petitions for writ of mandamus in connection with appellant’s attempt to seek relief in Harris County.”).

²⁷ *City of Keller v. Wilson*, 168 S.W.3d 802, 819-20 (Tex. 2005)(appellate court considers the legal and factually sufficiency of evidence to support the judgment).

²⁸ *In re Corcoran*, 343 S.W.3d 268, 269 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2011, orig. proceeding).

65. A trial court or evidentiary panel also lacks the authority to sanction a party based upon a violation of a void order.²⁹

66. Therefore, the Panel abused its discretion by imposing sanctions because the findings of misconduct were based upon the Panel either enforcing void orders and/or enforcing evidence that is derived from void orders.

67. The CFLD and Quantlab were given the opportunity to cure the *in camera* evidentiary defects but failed to do so by refusing to provide the Panel with the *in camera* documents by stating:

Gordon: I think the issue here is that you're introducing exhibits and allegations of misconduct regarding and centered around *in-camera* documents. I believe you should produce those documents to the Panel so that they can see what this whole fight or fuss is about. I don't have any objection giving them to the Panel, do you?

CFLD: I think you know the answer to that question, Mr. Gordon but you can ask her.

Gordon: Ms. Shuman, would you be willing to give this Panel a copy of the *in-camera* documents for review?

Ms. Shuman: No, sir. (RR 86-87).

68. To date, no trial court, appellate court, or evidentiary panel has reviewed the *in camera* documents for relevance and Quantlab confirmed that fact by testifying as follows:

²⁹ *Id.*

Gordon: Is there any opinion that you can point to in the 55 exhibits introduced by Petitioner that states the Court of Appeals reviewed the *in-camera* documents, and concluded after inspection that they are not relevant?

Ms. Shuman: They're not relevant because the claims are barred.

Gordon: Okay. So they have not been reviewed them. Thank you.

Gordon: Can you point to any trial court order from a trial court judge in Brazoria County or Harris County that states they reviewed the *in camera* documents and determined that the documents are not relevant to Wilma's claims, other than the December 7, 2011, order of Judge Hufstetler?

Ms. Shuman: I don't know. (RR 75)(RR 77).

69. The CFLD was given an opportunity at the evidentiary hearing and again in its response to Gordon's Motion for New Trial to point to probative and credible evidence to prove misconduct and the CFLD in both instances failed to do so. (CR 835)(CR 923).

70. Therefore, Panel committed harmful error by considering the void orders entered in Cause No. 48170 as credible evidence and also committed harmful error by considering evidence tainted by the void orders entered in Cause No. 48170 because without that evidence the CFLD would not be able to meet its burden to prove misconduct.³⁰

³⁰ See *Cafero v. Commission for Lawyer Discipline, Bd. of Disciplinary Appeals* Case No. 37811 at p. 12-13 (Mar. 23, 2007)(stating "the law is clear that an order or judgment rendered by a court without capacity to act is void").

71. For these reasons, Gordon requests that this court sustain his first point of error because the Panel erred in entering the Judgment and imposing sanctions against Gordon and also erred in denying Gordon's Motion for New Trial.

Point of Error #2

- **Did the evidentiary panel error in denying Gordon's Motion to Stay?**

72. The panel violated Rule 2.24 by denying Gordon's Motion to Stay because Gordon provided the panel with sufficient evidence to prove "by a preponderance of the evidence" that Gordon's continued practice of law during the pendency of this appellate process does not pose a continuing threat to the welfare of Gordon's clients or to the public.³¹

73. Similar to Gordon's Motion for New Trial, Gordon's Motion to Stay argues that a stay is warranted because the underlying orders that the CFLD relies upon to prove misconduct and were the basis for the Judgment are void.³²

74. For this reason, any enforcement of those void orders is an abuse of discretion and a stay is therefore warranted until the appellate process is complete.^{33 34}

³¹ SEE TEX. R. DISCIPLINARY P. 2.24; *Favaloro v. Comm'n for Lawyer Discipline*, 13 S.W.3d 831, 840 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2000, no pet.).

³² Gordon's Motion to Stay incorporates by reference his Motion for New Trial. (CR 835)(CR 928); see *In re Garza*, 126 S.W.3d 268, 271 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2003, orig. proceeding)(a void order has no force or effect and confers no rights, it is a mere nullity).

³³ See *Caffero v. Commission for Lawyer Discipline, Bd. of Disciplinary Appeals* Case No. 37811 at p. 13 (Mar. 23, 2007)(stating that a party has a right to not comply with void orders and judgments).

³⁴ *In re Corcoran*, 343 S.W.3d 268, 269 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2011, orig. proceeding) (holding that enforcement of void orders is an abuse of discretion and a trial court lacks the authority to sanction a party based upon a violation of a void order).

75. In further support of the Motion to Stay, Gordon primarily relies upon the affidavit executed by himself (the “Gordon Affidavit”) and the affidavit of his client, Wilma Reynolds, along with the exhibits attached to the affidavit (the “Wilma Affidavit”). (CR 928).

76. The CFLD did not file any affidavits in opposition to the Gordon Affidavit or the Wilma Affidavit and therefore the affidavits remain uncontroverted.

77. The Gordon Affidavit provides probative evidence because an uncontroverted affidavit from an interested party is credible evidence when the testimony is clear, direct, and positive.³⁵

78. Likewise, the Wilma Affidavit is uncontroverted and this undisputed evidence is therefore credible evidence that should be accepted as true.³⁶

79. The Gordon Affidavit taken together with the Wilma Affidavit establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that Gordon’s continued practice of law does not pose a continuing threat to the welfare of Gordon’s clients or to the public.

³⁵ *Jack B. Anglin Co. v. Tipps*, 842 S.W.2d 266, 270 (Tex. 1992).

³⁶ *Id.*

80. Specifically the Wilma Affidavit states, in part, the following:

“My attorney is Carl W. Gordon (“Gordon”). Gordon has represented me in my divorce case and other litigation related to my divorce case. Specifically, Gordon has represented me in Cause No. 48170 in Brazoria County, Cause No. 134266-F in Brazoria County, and Cause No. 2017-83411 in Harris County. Gordon has also represented me in the appellate proceedings related to those cause numbers. I also have personal knowledge of the filings, orders, judgments, and appellate opinions from those cases.

Gordon has informed me that Quantlab’s attorney initiated a professional misconduct complaint against Gordon for his conduct in my cases against Quantlab and David Reynolds. On Oct. 8, 2025, a hearing was held in this matter and Evidentiary Panel 4-6 of the State Bar of Texas found Gordon committed professional misconduct and suspended his law license for a year starting Nov. 1, 2025. The professional misconduct case is now on appeal with the Board of Disciplinary Appeals under Case No. 71984.

I have had an opportunity to review the professional misconduct complaint and the Oct. 15, 2025 judgment entered in this case. Respectfully, I wholeheartedly disagree with the finding that Gordon has committed professional misconduct in any instance concerning my cases. It is my opinion that Gordon has been a brilliant and trustworthy advocate for me on my cases ever since I retained him back in 2008.

Over the years, Gordon has successfully represented my interests in the trial court and the appellate courts. For example, Gordon has successfully represented my interests and protected our rights in the following proceedings:

Case No.	Disposition	Presiding Judge	Exhibit
1.) 14-09-00720-CV	Reversed and Remanded on Appeal in favor of Wilma Reynolds	Judge Hufstetler (voluntarily recused)	Exhibit A
2.) 14-10-00564-CV	Writ of Mandamus Granted in favor of Wilma Reynolds	Judge Hufstetler (voluntarily recused)	Exhibit B
3.) 14-13-01029-CV	Writ of Mandamus dismissed in favor of Wilma Reynolds after Judge Sklar Recused himself	Judge Sklar (voluntarily recused)	Exhibit C
4.) 14-14-00329-CV	Writ of Mandamus Granted in favor of Wilma Reynolds	Judge Dibrell	Exhibit D
5.) 14-17-00614-CV	Writ of Mandamus Granted in favor of Wilma Reynolds	Judge Dibrell	Exhibit E
6.) 14-18-00746-CV	Reversed and Remanded on Appeal in favor of Wilma Reynolds	Judge Schaffer	Exhibit F
7.) 14-23-00829-CV	Sanctions Order and Judgment Vacated on Appeal in Favor of Wilma Reynolds	Judge Dibrell	Exhibit G
8.) 14-24-00915-CV	Writ of Mandamus Granted in favor of Wilma Reynolds and Carl Gordon	Judge Gaido	Exhibit H
9.) 14-25-00043-CV	Judgment Vacated on Appeal in Favor of Wilma Reynolds	Judge Dibrell	Exhibit I
10.) Cause No. 2017-83411	Contempt Judgment against Attorney Gordon is reversed in appeal under Tex. Gov’t Code § 21.002(d)	Judge Gaido	Exhibit J

The fact that Gordon has successfully obtained numerous appellate remedies in my case against various judges should be enough for anyone to see I am receiving excellent legal work and Gordon should not be punished but praised for his legal work on my case.

I understand my case is an extremely difficult case and has taken many years to resolve because I have been denied access to the evidence that is needed to prove my case. I believe Gordon is up to the task to prove my case and should not be suspended from the practice of law for fighting to get me justice.

Currently, my case is in Brazoria County under Cause No. 134266-F. That case is now on appeal in the Fourteenth Court of Appeals under Case No. 14-25-00865-CV. *See Exhibit K.* Gordon is the sole attorney that represents me in the trial court in Cause No. 134266-F and on appeal in Case No. 14-25-00865-CV. Furthermore, Gordon is the only attorney that I want to represent me in my case because I trust him 100% and he does excellent legal work on my behalf. I would be severely prejudiced if I unable to have Gordon to continue to represent me in my case because I have no other legal representation nor do I wish to seek any new legal representation. Gordon is indispensable because he knows my case and has reviewed the years of litigation paperwork to properly present my case to the appellate court.

I am very aware of what high quality legal representation looks like because Gordon is the third lawyer that I have hired to represent me in my case. The first two lawyers I hired did not provide the level of legal expertise that Gordon has demonstrated. I am thankful that I have Gordon on my side as my advocate. Therefore, I can say without hesitation and unequivocally that it is my opinion and/or belief that Gordon does not pose a present or continuing threat to me or the public by continuing to practice law while the appeal of this case is pending. In fact, it is my opinion that Gordon is an asset to the State Bar of Texas and every client should have an attorney like Gordon to represent them. Therefore, my interests remain aligned with Gordon.”

81. In the Gordon Affidavit it states, in part, the following:

“I am an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Texas. My law license in Texas has been active since passing the Texas bar in 2005. On Oct. 15, 2025, Panel 4-6 entered a judgment finding that I committed professional misconduct for my conduct that occurred in representing my client Wilma Reynolds in her divorce case and related litigation. The complaint originated from opposing counsel that represents Quantlab in the Wilma Reynolds’ cases.

Prior to this case, docketed as Cause No. 2023-06618, I have never been held to have committed professional misconduct. Furthermore, prior to this case, I have never had a former client, current client, prospective client, member of the public, or any other person file a complaint against me with the State Bar of Texas. Moreover, my clients have never initiated a legal malpractice claim against me in the entirety of my law practice career.

In my 20 years of law practice my record has been unblemished without incident other than Petitioner and Quantlab attempting in this case to enforce void orders against me. Therefore, it is my opinion that I do not pose a present or continuing threat to my clients or to the public by continuing to practice law while the appeal of this case is pending.”

82. The CFLD only relies upon its evidence admitted at the evidentiary hearing to oppose the Motion to Stay and failed to present any new evidence to controvert Gordon’s evidence he relies upon to support his Motion to Stay. (CR 1043).

83. It has been established herein that the CFLD improperly relies on void orders and evidence tainted by void orders to oppose Gordon’s Motion to Stay.

84. Gordon’s evidence is clear, direct, positive and untainted by void orders and therefore Gordon’s evidence proves by the preponderance of credible evidence that his continued practice of law does not pose a continuing threat to the welfare of Gordon’s clients or to the public.

85. For these reasons, this Board should sustain Gordon’s second point of error and reverse the order denying Gordon’s Motion to Stay.

PRAYER

86. For these reasons, Gordon asks that this Board pursuant to TRDP 2.25 to sustain each point of error and either:

(1) Reverse the evidentiary panel's judgment in its entirety and render the judgment that no misconduct has occurred or render judgment that the CFLD failed to prove misconduct as a matter of law; or

(2) Vacate the evidentiary panel's judgment and dismiss the case.

87. Gordon further asks that his disciplinary and State Bar membership records be corrected immediately to remove the disciplinary action and sanction.

88. Gordon requests any other such relief that he may show himself entitled including the costs of this appeal to be taxed against Appellee.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Carl W. Gordon
Carl W. Gordon, *Pro Se*
5177 Richmond Avenue, Suite 740
Houston, Texas 77056
Tel. (713) 597-5500
Fax. (713) 636-2565
E-mail: cgordon@gordonlawyers.com

CERTIFICATE OF WORD COUNT

Relying on the word count function in the word processing software used to produce this document, I certify that Appellant’s Brief contains 6,722 words excluding any parts exempted by TEX. R. APP. P. 9.4(i).

/s/Carl W. Gordon
Carl W. Gordon, *Pro Se*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a true copy of the forgoing instrument was served on Appellee’s counsel in accordance with the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure on Feb. 27, 2026.

I further certify that a true courtesy copy of the forgoing instrument was served on the following:

Chief Justice Jimmy Blacklock
c/o Blake A. Hawthorne, Clerk of Court
Supreme Court of Texas
P.O. Box 12248
Austin, Texas 78711
US Mail Tracking [RR 9507 1066 0431 6057 5648 61](#)

/s/ Carl W. Gordon
Carl W. Gordon, *Pro Se*

APPENDIX

- 1.) Evidentiary Panel Judgment signed Oct. 15, 2025 **(TAB A)**
- 2.) Order Denying Motion for New Trial signed Nov. 10, 2025 **(TAB B)**
- 3.) Order Denying Motion to Stay signed Nov. 10, 2025 **(TAB C)**
- 4.) Appeal Pending in Case No. 14-25-00865-CV **(TAB D)**

FILED

10/15/2025

**BEFORE THE DISTRICT 4 GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE
EVIDENTIARY PANEL 4-6
STATE BAR OF TEXAS**



**Houston Office
Chief Disciplinary Counsel**

COMMISSION FOR LAWYER	§	
DISCIPLINE,	§	
Petitioner	§	
	§	
V.	§	202306618 [ALEXANDER WOLF]
	§	
CARL WESLEY GORDON,	§	
Respondent	§	

JUDGMENT OF PARTIALLY PROBATED SUSPENSION

Parties and Appearance

On October 8, 2025, came to be heard the above-styled and numbered cause. Petitioner, Commission for Lawyer Discipline, appeared by and through its attorney of record and announced ready. Respondent, Carl Wesley Gordon, Texas Bar Number 24047659, appeared in person and announced ready.

Jurisdiction and Venue

The Evidentiary Panel 4-6 having been duly appointed to hear this complaint by the chair of the Grievance Committee for State Bar of Texas District 4, finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this action and that venue is proper.

Professional Misconduct

The Evidentiary Panel, having considered all of the pleadings, evidence, stipulations, and argument, finds Respondent has committed Professional Misconduct as defined by Rule 1.06(CC) of the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure.

Findings of Fact

The Evidentiary Panel, having considered the pleadings, evidence and argument of counsel, makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. Respondent is an attorney licensed to practice law in Texas and is a member of the State Bar of Texas.
2. Respondent resides in and maintains his principal place of practice in Harris County, Texas.
3. Respondent brought and defended a proceeding where he reasonably should have known or believed that the basis for doing so would be frivolous.
4. Respondent in the course of litigation took a position that unreasonably increased the costs or other burdens of the case or that unreasonably delayed resolution of the matter.
5. The Chief Disciplinary Counsel of the State Bar of Texas has incurred reasonable attorneys' fees and direct expenses associated with this Disciplinary Proceeding in the amount of \$7,517.

Conclusions of Law

The Evidentiary Panel concludes that, based on foregoing findings of fact, the following Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct have been violated: Rules 3.01 and 3.02.

Sanction

The Evidentiary Panel, having found that Respondent has committed Professional Misconduct, heard and considered additional evidence regarding the appropriate sanction to be imposed against Respondent. After hearing all evidence and argument, the Evidentiary Panel finds that the proper discipline of the Respondent for each act of Professional Misconduct is a Partially Probated Suspension.

Accordingly, it is ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that Respondent be suspended from the practice of law for a period of three (3) years, beginning November 1, 2025, and ending October 31, 2028. Respondent shall be actively suspended from the practice of law for a period of one (1) year beginning November 1, 2025, and ending October 31, 2026. If Respondent complies with all of the following terms and conditions timely, the two (2) year period of probated suspension shall begin on November 1, 2026, and shall end on October 31, 2028:

1. Respondent shall pay all reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees and direct expenses to the State Bar of Texas in the amount of \$7,517 on or before May 1, 2026.
2. In addition to complying with the Minimum Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) requirements of the State Bar of Texas, Respondent shall complete three (3) out of the nine (9) additional hours of continuing legal education in the area of Ethics between November 1, 2025, and October 31, 2026.
3. Further, in addition to complying with the Minimum Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) requirements of the State Bar of Texas, Respondent shall complete six (6) out of the 18 additional hours of continuing legal education in the areas of Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure, and Family Law between November 1, 2025, and October 31, 2026.
4. Respondent shall make contact with the Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel's Compliance Monitor at 512-427-1334 and Special Programs Coordinator at 512-427-1343, not later than seven (7) days after receipt of a copy of this judgment to coordinate Respondent's compliance.

Should Respondent fail to comply with all of the above terms and conditions timely, Respondent shall remain actively suspended until the date of compliance or until October 31, 2028, whichever occurs first.

Terms of Active Suspension

It is further ORDERED that during the term of active suspension ordered herein, or that may be imposed upon Respondent by the Board of Disciplinary Appeals as a result of a probation revocation proceeding, Respondent shall be prohibited from practicing law in Texas; holding himself out as an attorney at law; performing any legal services for others; accepting any fee directly or indirectly for legal services; appearing as counsel or in any representative capacity in any proceeding in any Texas or Federal court or before any administrative body; or holding himself out to others or using his name, in any manner, in conjunction with the words "attorney at law," "attorney," "counselor at law," or "lawyer."

It is further ORDERED that, on or before November 1, 2025, Respondent shall notify each of Respondent's current clients and opposing counsel in writing of this suspension.

In addition to such notification, it is further ORDERED that Respondent shall return any files, papers, unearned monies and other property belonging to current clients in Respondent's possession to the respective clients or to another attorney at the client's request.

It is further ORDERED Respondent shall file with the State Bar of Texas, Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel, P.O. Box 12487, Austin, TX 78711-2487 (1414 Colorado St., Austin, TX 78701) on or before November 1, 2025, an affidavit stating all current clients and opposing counsel have been notified of Respondent's suspension and that all files, papers, unearned monies and other property belonging to all current clients have been returned as ordered herein. If it is Respondent's assertion that at the time of suspension he possessed no current clients and/or Respondent was not in possession of any files, papers, unearned monies or other property belonging to clients, Respondent shall submit an affidavit attesting that, at the time of suspension, Respondent had no current clients and did not possess any files, papers, unearned monies and other property belonging to clients.

It is further ORDERED Respondent shall, on or before November 1, 2025, notify in writing each and every justice of the peace, judge, magistrate, administrative judge or officer, and chief justice of each and every court or tribunal in which Respondent has any matter pending of the terms of this judgment, the style and cause number of the pending matter(s), and the name, address and telephone number of the client(s) Respondent is representing.

It is further ORDERED Respondent shall file with the State Bar of Texas, Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel, P.O. Box 12487, Austin, TX 78711-2487 (1414 Colorado St., Austin, TX 78701) on or before November 1, 2025, an affidavit stating Respondent has notified in writing each and every justice of the peace, judge, magistrate, administrative judge or officer, and chief justice of each and every court in which Respondent has any matter pending of the terms of this

judgment, the style and cause number of the pending matter(s), and the name, address and telephone number of the client(s) Respondent is representing in Court. If it is Respondent's assertion that at the time of suspension he was not currently listed as counsel or co-counsel in any matter pending before any justice of the peace, judge, magistrate, administrative judge or officer, or chief justice of any court or tribunal, Respondent shall submit an affidavit attesting to the absence of any such pending matter before any justice of the peace, judge, magistrate, administrative judge or officer, or chief justice.

It is further ORDERED that, on or before November 1, 2025, Respondent shall surrender his law license and permanent State Bar Card to the State Bar of Texas, Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel, P.O. Box 12487, Austin, TX 78711-2487 (1414 Colorado St., Austin, TX 78701), to be forwarded to the Supreme Court of Texas.

Terms of Probated Suspension

It is further ORDERED that during the period of probated suspension (and all periods of suspension), Respondent shall be under the following terms and conditions:

1. Respondent shall not violate any term of this judgment.
2. Respondent shall not engage in professional misconduct as defined by Rule 1.06(CC) of the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure.
3. Respondent shall not violate any state or federal criminal statutes.
4. Respondent shall keep State Bar of Texas membership department notified of current mailing, residence and business addresses and telephone numbers.
5. Respondent shall comply with Minimum Continuing Legal Education requirements.
6. Respondent shall comply with Interest on Lawyers Trust Account (IOLTA) requirements.
7. Respondent shall promptly respond to any request for information from the Chief Disciplinary Counsel in connection with any investigation of any allegations of professional misconduct.

8. In addition to complying with the Minimum Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) requirements of the State Bar of Texas, Respondent shall complete the remaining six (6) out of the nine (9) additional hours of continuing legal education in the area of Ethics. Three (3) of those six (6) remaining additional hours of CLE shall be completed between November 1, 2026, and October 31, 2027. The final three (3) additional hours of CLE shall be completed between November 1, 2027, and October 31, 2028.
9. Further, in addition to complying with the Minimum Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) requirements of the State Bar of Texas, Respondent shall complete the remaining 12 out of the 18 additional hours of continuing legal education in the areas of Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure, and Family Law. Six (6) of those 12 remaining additional hours of CLE shall be completed between November 1, 2026, and October 31, 2027. The final six (6) additional hours of CLE shall be completed between November 1, 2027, and October 31, 2028.
10. Respondent shall make contact with the Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel's Compliance Monitor at 512-427-1334 and Special Programs Coordinator at 512-427-1343, not later than seven (7) days after receipt of a copy of this judgment to coordinate Respondent's compliance.

Probation Revocation

Upon information that Respondent has violated a term of this judgment, the Chief Disciplinary Counsel may, in addition to all other remedies available, file a motion to revoke probation pursuant to Rule 2.22 of the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure with the Board of Disciplinary Appeals ("BODA") and serve a copy of the motion on Respondent pursuant to Tex.R.Civ.P. 21a.

BODA shall conduct an evidentiary hearing. At the hearing, BODA shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether Respondent has violated any term of this Judgment. If BODA finds grounds for revocation, BODA shall enter an order revoking probation and placing Respondent on active suspension from the date of such revocation order. Respondent shall not be given credit for any term of probation served prior to revocation.

It is further ORDERED that any conduct on the part of Respondent which serves as the basis for a motion to revoke probation may also be brought as independent grounds for discipline

as allowed under the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct and Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure.

Additional CLE

In addition to complying with the Minimum Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) requirements of the State Bar of Texas, Respondent shall complete nine (9) additional hours of continuing legal education in the area of Ethics and 18 additional hours in the areas of Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure, and Family Law. These additional hours of CLE are to be completed as outlined in the terms and conditions listed in the preceding sections entitled Sanctions and Terms of Probated Suspension. Within ten (10) days of the completion of each of these additional CLE hours, Respondent shall verify completion of the course to the State Bar of Texas, Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel, P.O. Box 12487, Austin, TX 78711 (1414 Colorado St., Suite 200, Austin, TX 78701).

Respondent shall make contact with the Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel's Compliance Monitor at 512-427-1334 and Special Programs Coordinator at 512-427-1343, not later than seven (7) days after receipt of a copy of this judgment to coordinate Respondent's compliance.

Attorneys' Fees and Expenses

It is further ORDERED Respondent shall pay all reasonable and necessary attorney's fees and direct expenses to the State Bar of Texas in the amount of \$7,517. The payment shall be due and payable on or before May 1, 2026, and shall be made by certified or cashier's check or money order. Respondent shall forward the funds, made payable to the State Bar of Texas, to the Chief Disciplinary Counsel's Office, P.O. Box 12487, Austin, TX 78711-2487 (1414 Colorado St., Austin, TX 78701).

It is further ORDERED that all amounts ordered herein are due to the misconduct of Respondent, are assessed as a part of the sanction in accordance with Rule 1.06(FF) of the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure. Any amount not paid shall accrue interest at the maximum legal rate per annum until paid and the State Bar of Texas shall have all writs and other post-judgment remedies against Respondent in order to collect all unpaid amounts.

It is further ORDERED that Respondent shall remain actively suspended from the practice of law as set out above until such time as Respondent has completely paid attorney fees and direct expenses in the amount of \$7,517 to the State Bar of Texas.

Publication

This suspension shall be made a matter of record and appropriately published in accordance with the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure.

Other Relief

All requested relief not expressly granted herein is expressly DENIED.

SIGNED this 15th day of October, 2025.

**EVIDENTIARY PANEL 4-6
DISTRICT NO. 4 STATE BAR OF TEXAS**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Linda J. White". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**LINDA J. WHITE
District 4-6 Presiding Member**



Houston Office
Chief Disciplinary Counsel

**BEFORE THE EVIDENTIARY PANEL 4-6 OF THE
STATE BAR DISTRICT NO. 4 GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE**

COMMISSION FOR LAWYER DISCIPLINE, § 202306618
[ALEXANDER MICHAEL WOLF]

Petitioner,

v.

CARL WESLEY GORDON,
Respondent.

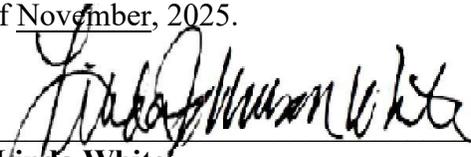
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HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

ORDER DENYING RESPONDENT’S MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL

On this date came to be heard Respondent’s *Motion for New Trial*, and after having considered same and Petitioner’s Response, it is decided that the *Motion* should be in all things denied. It is, therefore,

ORDERED that Respondent’s *Motion for New Trial*, be and the same is hereby denied. **SIGNED** this 10th day of November, 2025.



Linda White
Panel Chair



Houston Office
Chief Disciplinary Counsel

**BEFORE THE EVIDENTIARY PANEL 4-6 OF THE
STATE BAR DISTRICT NO. 4 GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE**

COMMISSION FOR LAWYER DISCIPLINE, § 202306618
[ALEXANDER MICHAEL WOLF]

Petitioner,

v.

CARL WESLEY GORDON,
Respondent.

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HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

ORDER DENYING RESPONDENT’S MOTION TO STAY

On this date came to be heard Respondent’s *Motion to Stay*, and after having considered same and Petitioner’s Response, it is decided that the *Motion* should be in all things denied. It is, therefore,

ORDERED that Respondent’s *Motion for Stay*, be and the same is hereby denied. **SIGNED** this 10th day of November, 2025.



Linda White
Panel Chair

Justices

Respondent--Exhibit 14



Tab D

Chief Justice

TRACY CHRISTOPHER

Clerk

DEBORAH M. YOUNG, CLERK OF THE
COURT

PHONE 713-274-2800

KEN WISE
KEVIN JEWELL
RANDY WILSON
BRAD HART
TONYA McLAUGHLIN
CHAD BRIDGES
KATY BOATMAN
MARITZA M. ANTÚ

Fourteenth Court of Appeals

301 Fannin, Suite 245
Houston, Texas 77002

Monday, October 6, 2025

Court Reporter, 300th District Court
Brazoria Court Courthouse
Angleton, TX 77515Sarah Caldwell
Official Court Reporterr
300th District Court of Brazoria County
111 E. Locust, Room 402
Angleton, TX 77515
* DELIVERED VIA E-MAIL *RE: Court of Appeals Number: 14-25-00865-CV
Trial Court Case Number: 134266-FStyle: Wilma Reynolds
v.
Quantlab Financial, LLC; Quantlab Incentive Partners I, LLC; Quantlab Trading Partners US,
LP; David Reynolds;

The trial court clerk has advised this court that a notice of appeal was filed in this case on October 3, 2025.

A post-judgment motion was not filed. Accordingly, if the record has been requested and payment arrangements have been made, the reporter's record is due to be filed in this Court within 60 days after the judgment was signed, or by **Tuesday, December 2, 2025**; Tex. R. App. P. 35.3(b)(3).

All court reporters are required to complete and e-file with the Court an information sheet which is located at <http://www.txcourts.gov/media/662557/court-reporter-info-sheet.pdf>. If no request or payment arrangements have been made, you were not the court reporter in this case, additional court reporters took testimony, or you require an extension of time to file your record, please indicate this information on the form. This information sheet **must** be submitted to the Court within seven days of the date of this notice.

Pursuant to the Tex. R. App. P., Appendix C, Rule 2, all reporter's records must be filed via the court's electronic filing portal.

Sincerely,

/s/ Deborah M. Young, Clerk

cc: Brazoria County, District Clerk (DELIVERED VIA E-MAIL)
Judge, 300th District Court
Carl Wesley Gordon (DELIVERED VIA E-MAIL)
Alexander Wolf (DELIVERED VIA E-MAIL)